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THE BRITISH INFANTRY MUSKET, 1702-1783

by Harold L. Peterson

The subject of the British infantry musket of the 18th century has long been of great interest to students of American military history. This has been so because of the preeminent place it held among the firearms used in this country from its first development through the early years of the American Revolution. Almost all military firearms purchased by individuals and by Colonial governments in America prior to the Revolution were bought in Great Britain and hence were of the typical British pattern. During the wars with France from at least as early as the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714) England sent arms to equip colonial troops, and most of these arms remained in America. The British musket was thus the one with which Americans were familiar, and when war broke out between the colonies and Britain in 1775 and the committees of safety of the various colonies began contracting for arms with American gunsmiths, it was the British musket which they chose as their pattern.¹

It was Queen Anne who first standardized British muskets and developed the famous "Brown Bess". Acting on the advice of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, she adopted a firearm which with only a few

modifications served the British army for well over 100 years and whose name became almost a legend. This musket underwent three changes which can be considered major enough to warrant designations as separate models during the period under consideration. For the sake of convenience, these will be referred to hereafter as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd models.²

The first model as adopted by Queen Anne was a sturdy gun with an overall length of 62 inches. It had a good flintlock attached by two screws, with bridles or supports for both the frizzen and tumbler. On the lock plate it bore the cypher of the Queen and the broad arrow denoting government ownership. Sometimes it bore the name of the maker instead. The barrel was 46 inches long, round for its entire length, and of about .75 caliber. There was an ornamental raised band at the breech, and it was fastened to the stock by four pins and the tang screw. An artificial oxidation or acid pickling process colored the barrel brown and gave rise to the nickname "Brown Bess". It should be noted, however, that throughout the entire period it was the custom of many of the regiments to clean the barrels bright and completely remove the brown finish. The stock was walnut, and the mountings were brass throughout. The ramrod was wooden, and there was a lug for a bayonet on top of the barrel.³

The changes that occurred in the British musket during the remainder of the period and which give rise to the model designations were mainly concerned with length and weight. The 2nd model, which was developed late in the reign of George II, probably just before 1760, reduced the barrel length to 42 inches; and the 3rd model which appeared during the reign of George III, sometime in the late 1770's, reduced the barrel length to 39 inches.⁴

² J. N. George, *English Guns and Rifles*. Onslow County, North Carolina, 1947, 81, 106.

³ *Ibid.*

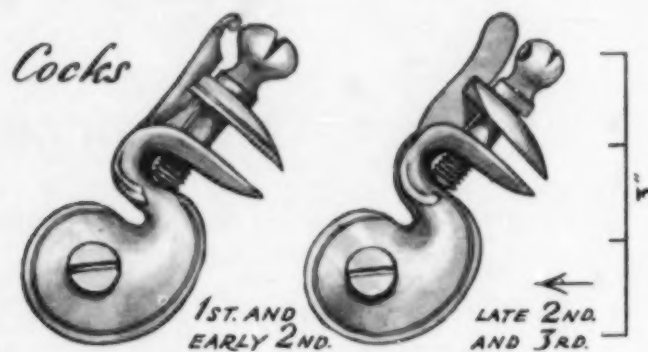
⁴ *Ibid.*, 80, 81, 113, 114, 173. J. Alm, *Eldhandvapen*. 2 vols., Stockholm, 1933, I, 323-325. Thomas Simes, *The*

¹ Order for 100 Barrells of Powder and 200 muskets for Maryland, October 15, 1691, William Browne and others, editors, *Archives of Maryland*, Baltimore, 1880—, VIII, 287. "Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1694-1697", *ibid.*, XX, 140, 248. W. Shirley to Horatio Sharpe, April 24, 1756, *ibid.*, VI, 392. Godolphin to Col. Nicholson, August 20, 1702, William Palmer and H. W. Flourney, editors, *Calendar of Virginia State Papers and other Manuscripts*, 11 vols., Richmond, 1875-1893, I, 80, 81. Col. Robert Hunter to the Lords of Trade, November 30, 1709, E. B. O'Callaghan, editor, *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of New York*, 15 vols., Albany, 1853-1887, V, 113. "Minutes of the General Assembly, May, 1772", Charles J. Hoadley, *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut*, 15 vols., Hartford, 1890, XIII, 615, 616. Copy of Bond on the Part of Pennsylvania to the King for Arms, etc., 1755, Samuel Hazard and others, editors, *Pennsylvania Archives*, 17 vols., Philadelphia, 1852-1892, II, 300. "Journal of the House of Representatives", July 22, 1711, Nathaniel Bouton and others, editors, *New Hampshire State Papers*, 40 vols., Manchester, New Hampshire, 1867-1941, XIX, 19, 20. "Records of the Council", May 20, 1712, *ibid.*, II, 634. Letter from the Earl of Egremont, December 12, 1761, *ibid.*, I, 811. Harold L. Peterson, "Committee of Safety Muskets", *The American Rifleman*, February 1950, 26-28.

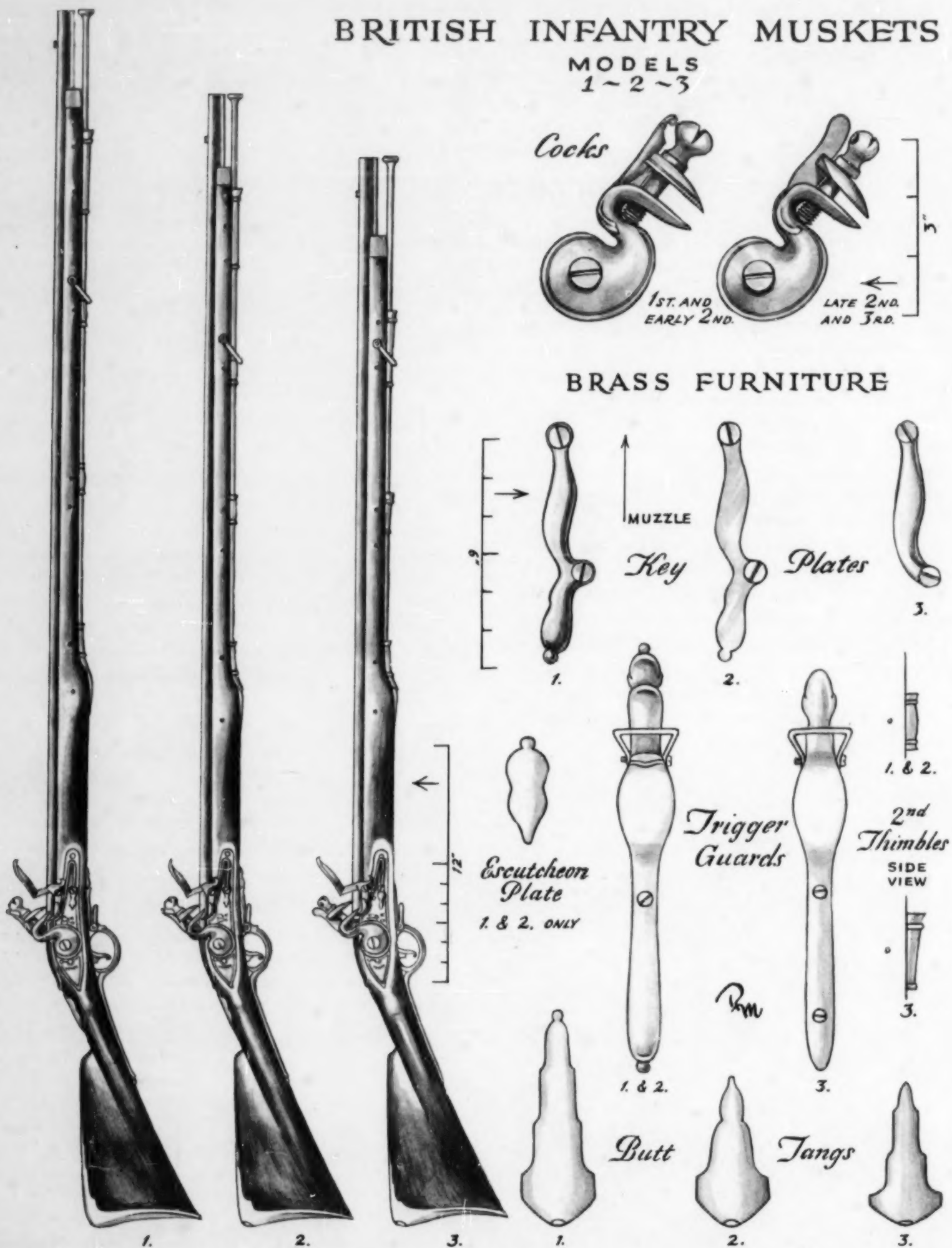
BRITISH INFANTRY MUSKETS

MODELS

1 ~ 2 ~ 3



BRASS FURNITURE



There were also several changes in the mountings. The length of the tang of the butt plate was reduced about the same time as the introduction of the 42 inch barrel. The key plate, which was cast with a convex surface and a long tail in the first model was made flat in the 42 inch model, but retained the tail. The first guns of the 39 inch model used the same key plate as the 42 inch, but soon changed to a convex plate without a tail. Both of the first two models had four ramrod thimbles with the upper one trumpet shaped. The third model reduced the number to three and made the first two thimbles trumpet shaped. The heavy mouldings of the trigger guard of the first two models were done away with, and the guard was much lightened in the third model. Finally, the muzzle cap of the first model was a simple shell. A lip was added at the lower edge in the second model, but it was removed again in the third.

The introduction of the iron ramrod was a slow and gradual process. It began about 1724 and continued sporadically over a long period. As late as 1757 some regiments still were only partly equipped with them. These new iron ramrods were usually made with flat "button" heads and without a worm.⁵

There were also two significant changes in the cock. In the first model and early years of the second model a tennon on the top jaw of the flint vise slid in a mortise in the tang of the cock. In the later years of the second model and throughout the third model, a slot was cut in the back of the jaw which fitted around the tang, which had been modified somewhat to make this possible. Also, whereas the head of the flint screw at first was slotted only, the head of the screw was later both slotted and pierced.

It should also be noted that while it was not related to any particular model, the general shape of the lock plate followed the same evolutionary changes found in contemporary locks on other guns. That is, the earliest specimens have lockplates that curve sharply downward at the rear while in later specimens the lock gradually straightens across the bottom. Also the surface varied between convex and flat according to contemporary preference.

Military Medley, London, 1768, in unpagged "Military Dictionary" under "Firelock". Richard Lambert, *A New System of Military Discipline, Founded upon Principle*, Philadelphia, 1776, 18-23. "Firelock", George Smith, *An Universal Military Dictionary*, London, 1779. See also articles under the same heading in Charles James, *A New and Enlarged Military Dictionary*, 3rd edition, 2 vols., London, 1810; and William Duane, *A Military Dictionary*, Philadelphia, 1810.

⁵ Cecil C. P. Lawson, *A History of the Uniforms of the British Army*, 2 vols., London, 1940, 1941, II, 42. Percy

Finally, of course, the locks were marked differently. Each sovereign used his own cypher, although all three Georges used the same one. Some locks, particularly those made before 1760, are dated and bear the names of the individual contractors who made the arms. Others simply bear the words "Tower" or "Dublin Castle" depending upon the arsenal from which they were issued. Exactly when the practice began of marking arms with "Tower" or "Dublin Castle" instead of makers' names is not known. Some of the later examples of the first model are so marked, and towards the end of the period of the second model, it became universal.

In addition to the standard infantry musket, there was also a lighter officers' model known colloquially by the older term of fusil or fuzee. Throughout the entire period it generally followed the design of the regular musket but was lighter, better made, and often embellished with decorations. The brass mounts were usually cast or engraved with ornamental designs, and there were often silver wire inlays on the wrist of the stock. The normal practice in most British regiments at the beginning of the period was for the officers to carry espontoons and the sergeants to carry halberds. As the period progressed, however, officers in some regiments began to carry fusils, and during the Seven Years War and later, in the Revolution, the officers, including sergeants, changed to fusils exclusively for field use in America.⁶

There were also plain muskets with government locks and broad arrows indicating government ownership which were otherwise exactly similar to the officers' fusils. According to tradition, these were artillery and light infantry muskets. It is known that the artillery had long been issued muskets lighter than the usual infantry model. When the concept of light infantry was developed, whether by General Wolfe as some claim or by some more obscure military genius, about the middle of the 18th century, these troops were armed with the light artillery musket. No one has as yet been able to produce definite documentary evidence that these were indeed the artillery or light infantry muskets, but the assumption seems justified since no other light muskets of the period are known.⁷

It should be noted in conclusion that these model changes came gradually and that some transitional types exist. Also, when a new model appeared it did not immediately supercede its predecessors in the field. Queen Anne had and issued many of the older assorted

Sumner, "Morier's Paintings of Grenadiers, 1751", *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research*, XVIII (1939), 215, 216.

⁶ Lawson, *Uniforms*, II, 45, 46.

⁷ George, *Guns and Rifles*, 149, Lawson, *Uniforms*, II, 46.

muskets left to her from William III and accumulated during the early years of her reign before the adoption of the 1st model. Apparently it was these earlier muskets that she sent to America, for more of them bearing her cypher are found here than in England. Also, although the 3rd model appeared shortly after the beginning of

the American Revolution, the 2nd model was more plentiful in the field, and some of the 1st model were still in use. Such was the history of the first three models of the British infantry musket. Later came the reinforced cock, then the combless butt, and finally, in 1842, the change to percussion.

THE PLATES

ASSOCIATORS OF THE CITY & LIBERTIES OF PHILADELPHIA, 1775

(Plate No 45)

The Associators of Philadelphia were formed as companies of Volunteer Militia at a meeting in that city 21 November 1747 by Benjamin Franklin and others. The Provincial Congress of Pennsylvania, strongly Quaker, gave the new organization a cautious establishment by announcing 7 December that these "Proceedings are not disapproved" and that commissions would be issued Associator officers. After the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 interest in militia affairs seems to have waned in Philadelphia, and by 1763 the Associators were greatly reduced in size and importance, if not entirely dormant.¹

Early in 1775 only two Associator companies are known to have been active: the Philadelphia Greens, Captain John Cadwalader, and the Quaker Blues under Captain Joseph Cowperthwait, then sheriff. But the conflict at Lexington in April of that year led to wildly increased interest, and within a few weeks four uniformed battalions and several separate companies had been formed and were drilling night and day.² By August 1775 there were in the Associators of Philadelphia four infantry battalions (numbered 1st-4th), one rifle battalion (the 5th), an Artillery Battalion, and the City Guards, this last being a sort of auxiliary police force.³

We owe our knowledge of the dress of these battalions to two letters, one from a Congressman and the other from the wife of a Philadelphia doctor, both written in June 1775. Silas Deane, member of the Second Continental Congress, wrote his wife on 3 June:

¹ William P. Clarke, *Official History of the Militia and the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania*, 3 vols. (?), Phila., 1909, I, 65-83.

² Clarke, *History*, 83-84; J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, *History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884*, 3 vols., I, 296-97.

³ *Pennsylvania Archives*, 2d Series, vol. 13, pp. 555-764.

The uniform is worth describing to you. It is a dark-brown (like our homespun coat), faced with red, white, yellow, or buff, according to their different battalions, white vest and breeches, white stockings, half-boots, and black knee-garters. The coat is made short, falling but little below the waistband of the breeches, which shows the size of a man to a great advantage. Their hats are small (as Jessie's little one, almost), with a red, white, or black ribbon, according to their battalions, closing in a rose, out of which rises a tuft of fur of deer (made to resemble the buck's tail as much as possible) six or eight inches high. Their cartouch-boxes are large, with the word LIBERTY and the number of their battalion written on the outside in large white letters. Thus equipped they make a most elegant appearance, as their cartouch-boxes are hung with a broad white horse-leather strap or belt, and their bayonets, etc., on the other side, with the same, which two, crossing on the shoulders diamond-fashion, gives an agreeable appearance viewed in the rear.

The light infantry are in green, faced with buff; vests, etc., as the others, except the cap, which is a hunter's cap, or a jockey's. These are, without exception, the genteelst companies I ever saw. They have, besides, a body of irregulars, or riflemen, whose dress it is hard to describe. They take a piece of Ticklenbergh, or towcloth, that is stout, and put it in a tanvat until it has the shade of a fallen dry leaf. Then they make a kind of frock of it, reaching down below the knee, open before, with a large cape. They wrap it around them tight on a march, and tie it with their belt, in which hangs their tomahawk. Their hats are the same as the others. They exercise in the neighboring groves, firing at marks and throwing their tomahawks, forming on a sudden into line, and then, at the word, breaking their order and taking their parts to hit their mark. West of this city is a large open square of nearly two miles each way, with large groves each side, in which, each afternoon, they collect, with a vast number of spectators. They have a body of horse in training, but as yet I have not seen them out.⁴

With uncanny accuracy the second letter from Mrs. Mary Mogan to her sister in Baltimore drops the missing pieces into our puzzle:

⁴ Reproduced in Scharf and Westcott, 296.

Last Thursday we had a grand review of all three Battalions all dressed in their regimentals, the first in brown and buff, the 3rd brown turned up with white; and the 2nd brown and red . . . besides their is four other uniforms, the Light Infantry to the 3rd Battalion are dressed in green & with white lappels and white waistcoats, breeches & stockens, smart caps and feathers—it is a compleat a company as can be, all gentlemen and most of them young fellows and very handsome. My neighbor Cadwalider capten and my brother George Morgan first Lieutenant. Their is another company all young Quakers, their uniform is light blue and turned up with white, made exactly like the green. Then their is the Rangers Mr. Frances Capt. Their uniform is tanned shirts with a cape fringed. A belt round their wastes with a Tommy hawk sticking in it. Some of them paint their faces and stick painted feathers in their heads, in short their aim is to resemble Indians as much as possible. Lastly comes the light horse. Mr. Markoe their Captain. Their is only five and twenty of them as yet but really they look exceedingly well.⁵

In view of these brown coats faced with different colors it is interesting to recall that on 4 November 1775

⁵ *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. 56, p. 278.

the Continental Congress, then sitting in Philadelphia, ordered that the uniforms of the new Continental Army "be dyed brown, and the distinctions of the Regiments made in the facings".⁶

Throughout 1775 and 1776 the Associators furnished numerous officers and men to the Pennsylvania battalions of the Line, and in the latter year many of the companies turned out for short tours of duty along the Delaware and elsewhere. Late that year, or early in 1777, the Associators were reorganized as the Philadelphia Brigade under Brigadier General Cadwalader (he who had earlier commanded the Greens) and the name "Associators" does not appear on the rolls thereafter. The Brigade eventually became the 3d Pennsylvania and is now the 111th Infantry Regiment which is authorized to display the traditional designation "The Associators".

H. Charles McBarron, Jr.
Frederick P. Todd

⁶ *Journals of the Continental Congress*, III, 323.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ENLISTED MEN, 1803-1811

(Plate No. 46)

By an act of 28 February, 1803 Lt. Col. Jonathan Williams, the commanding officer of the Corps of Engineers, which had hitherto had no enlisted men, was authorized "to enlist for a term of not less than three years, one artificer and eighteen men to aid in making practical experiments, and for other purposes, to receive the same pay, rations, and clothing as are allowed to the artificers and privates in the Army of the United States".¹ In March of 1803 the Secretary of War, Henry Dearborn, requested Lt. Col. Williams to designate a uniform for the men with the understanding that it was not to be more expensive than that of the other privates of the army. Lt. Col. Williams complied with this request in short order, and in July of the same year the Purveyor of Public Supplies, Israel Whelan, was ordered by the Secretary of War to furnish Lt. Alexander Macomb, on recruiting service for the Corps at Belleville near Newark, New Jersey, with eighteen suits of clothing according to the following description:

Uniform for the noncommissioned Officers and Privates of the Corps of Engineers

Hat: the Hat to be of a cylindrical form with a rim two inches broad bound with yellow worsted lace, the Cockade to be raised one third above the crown of the Hat with a small black plume. The Cockade attached to the Hat by a yellow

worsted loop running through the center of the Cockade and terminating with the Hatband which is also to be of yellow binding lace.

Coat: The coat to be of dark blue Cloth, yellow buttons and white lining. The Cuffs and Collar of black. The Coat to have no facing but to button in front by one row of buttons extending from the collar to the Waist band of the breeches, having on each side button holes of yellow worsted lace four inches in length. The buttons and button holes to be equidistant, the collar to have on each side one button hole of the same length and of the same quality. The Cuffs to be indented having one button on the black and two above on the blue with Herringbone button holes of the same lace with those of the breast. The skirts of the coats to extend sufficiently low to cover the breech and each skirt not to exceed four inches in breadth. The Pockets to be in the folds of the skirts.

Vests, Pantaloon, &c, &c, &c.: The Vests, Pantaloon, gaiters &c to be the same as those of the Artillery.²

Further details of the Engineer coat are given in a contemporary memorandum which states that there were to be eight buttons on the chest and that the collar and cuffs were to be four inches wide. The Engineer coats described did not become available in 1803, and consequently that year the recruits were supplied with Artillery coats. In the following year, however, there is a record showing that Engineer coats were at that time forwarded to West Point and worn there. In 1806 or

¹ Raphael P. Thian, *Legislative History of the General Staff of the Army of the United States*, Washington, 1901, p. 497.

² All references hereafter are based upon materials in the files of the Secretary of War and of the Purveyor of Public Supplies, located in the War Records Division of the National Archives, Washington, D. C. [RG 92].

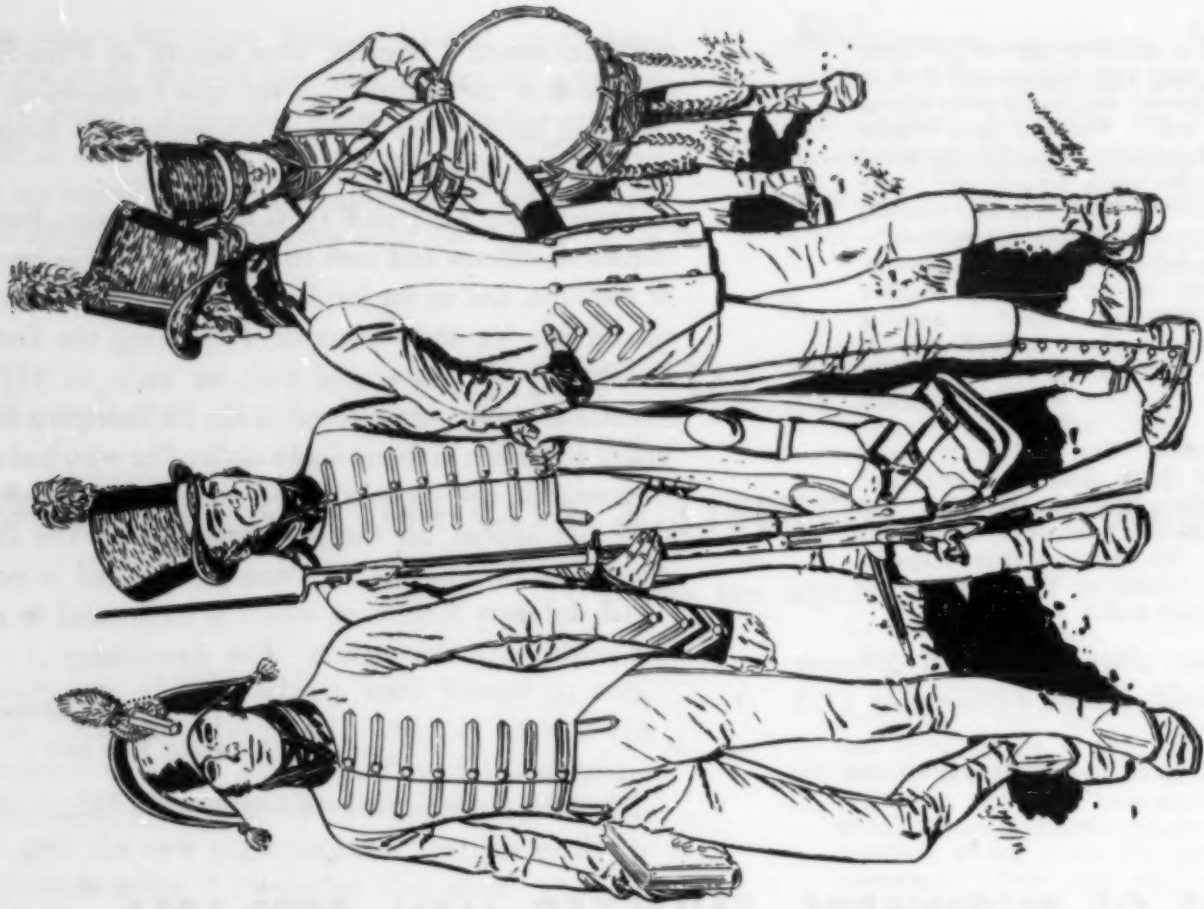


5th (Right) Battalion

Philadelphia Grens, Light
Infantry Company, 3rd Battalion

Battalion Companies, 3rd and 2nd Battalions

Associators of the City & Liberties of Philadelphia, 1775



Private, 1803-1805

Private, 1806-1811

Drummer, 1811

Enlisted Men of the Corps of Engineers, 1803-1811

1807, herringbone false button holes of yellow worsted lace were added on the skirts of the coat, and shoulder straps were added in 1810. The materials of the collars and cuffs was black velvet, and Artillery buttons were used on the coats as well as on all other articles of Engineer clothing.

During the years 1803, 1804 and 1805, Artillery hats, black cocked hats with yellow binding, an eagle, a cockade and a red worsted plume, were worn, and in 1806 the Engineers wore hats like those of the Marine Corps. Finally, in 1807, hats were supplied with yeoman crowns and the same binding and trimmings as ordered in 1803. These hats were worn until 1812.

Aside from the two distinctive articles of clothing above described the rest of the uniform was the same as that of the Artillery. The waistcoats were of white cloth with collars and nine yellow buttons. The overalls, or pantaloons, were of blue or white cloth for winter, cut so as to cover the instep, and for summer they were of

linen cut off short at the ankle, so as to be worn under the gaiters. Both winter and summer overalls had a yellow edging of cloth or cord on the outside seam and on the fall. The gaiters were of linen, blacked, and had eight small buttons.

No evidence has been found that the artificer ever wore any distinguishing insignia.

In 1808 there were two musicians included in the number of enlisted men, apparently a drummer and a fifer. There is no indication that these men had a separate uniform until 1811, when two Light Artillery musicians' coats, short-skirted red coats with blue collar and cuffs, yellow trim and buttons, were sent to West Point for their use. With the exception of these coats the uniform worn by the musicians was the same as that worn by the rest of the enlisted men of the Engineer Corps.

Detmar H. Finke
H. Charles McBarron, Jr.

FIELD OFFICERS OF MARYLAND CAVALRY, CIRCA 1812-1815

(Plate No. 47)

Militia returns from Maryland for 1811 show there were then 32 Volunteer cavalry troops in the State. These were administered by 11 "Regimental Cavalry Districts," but these districts could hardly have been adequately staffed, for the return shows but one cavalry field officer—a major—in 1811.¹

During the War of 1812 additional cavalry field officers were appointed and, where necessary, the regimental cavalry districts were transformed into active cavalry regiments. Thus the 5th District, which embraced Baltimore City, furnished the 5th Maryland Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. James Biays and comprising a Field and Staff and four troops: Independent Light Dragoons (Capt. Jehu Bouldin), Fells Point Light Dragoons (Capt. John Hanna), Maryland Chasseurs (Capt. James Horton), and 1st Baltimore Hussars (Capt. James Sterett).

The muster roll for the Field and Staff of the 5th Cavalry Regiment, covering the period 19 August-18 October 1814, shows these officers and men:

1 lieutenant colonel	
2 majors	(one "on command")
1 adjutant	
1 surgeon	("on extra duty")
1 quartermaster	
1 paymaster	
1 veterinary surgeon	("on extra duty")
1 sergeant major	
3 Negro servants	(one "employed in quarters") ²

During this period the regiment was engaged in the successful North Point operation which saved Baltimore the fate that had just befallen Washington.

The officers pictured are uniformed according to the Governor's proclamation of 8 April 1812, which authorized the dress agreed upon earlier by a committee of cavalry officers:

Resolved that the uniform dress of Cavalry Field Officers of this state shall consist of a black cap of beaver or polished leather, seven inches high in the crown and one and three-quarters inches more in diameter at top than at the bottom, with a front of leather projecting downwards, a black velvet ribbon one and one-half inches wide round the upper and lower extremities of the crown; a long white plume in front, it's casing concealed by a black polished leather cockade with a silver eagle in the center grasping a thunderbolt in it's talons; a white plaited band or tress hanging in a festoon before and behind from a silver

¹ *American State Papers, Military Affairs*, I, 330-32; William M. Marine, *The British Invasion of Maryland, 1812-1815*, Baltimore 1913, 195-98.

² MS muster rolls, War of 1812, Natl. Archives [RG 94].



Officer, First Baltimore Hussars
serving as Aide-de-Camp

button affixed to the upper part of each side of the crown, with a double cord three feet long and tassels of the same pendant from the button on the right side and a tassel from that on the left; a black stock; a coat of dark blue cloth, capes and cuffs of the same, single breasted, standing collar or cape, short in the waist, narrow military skirt not to reach lower than the middle of the thigh with three buttons on each, equidistant below the waist buttons; pockets in the folds, large bullet buttons set close in front; cape trimmed with silver lace or cord, or embroidered with silver—pantaloon of dark blue cloth, side seams and front trimmed as the coat; silver epaulettes and sword knot, red silk sash to tie on right side, sword (not particularized) sword belt (not particularized) worn under the coat. Half boots to come to the knees with black silk tassels in front, spurs either plated or silver. Gloves of yellow buckskin, and pistols (not particularized).

In the background are shown men of one of the light dragoon companies of the regiment, based upon the Thomas Ruckle paintings in the Maryland Historical Society. Also illustrated is a water color drawing by Herbert Knoetel, based upon the same source, of an officer of the 1st Baltimore Hussars, whose white arm-band shows he is serving as an aide-de-camp.

H. Charles McBarron, Jr.

Frederick P. Todd

³ *The Maryland Militia Handbook*, Annapolis 1824, 36.

11th INDIANA VOLUNTEERS (WALLACE ZOUAVES), 1861

(Plate No. 48)

General Lewis Wallace, Civil War commander and author of *Ben Hur*, recalled the following events which took place in April 1861. He was then a Colonel, acting as the Adjutant General of Indiana and the Governor of that State had asked him to continue in the post.

I thanked him heartily, and replied, "If you do not positively object, I would rather go to the field."

There was no turning angles in his answer.

"Well, which regiment do you choose?"

"That depends upon where you begin the count."

"I do not understand you."

And I explained. "You remember the five regiments Indiana contributed in the war with Mexico."

"I see."

"Well, I would begin with six."

"Yes," he said, thinking, "that would be a proper compliment, and prevent historical confusion."

"And not only that, Governor; it would be an easy way of keeping tally of contributions of the kind."

"You are right," he said. "Begin with the Sixth."

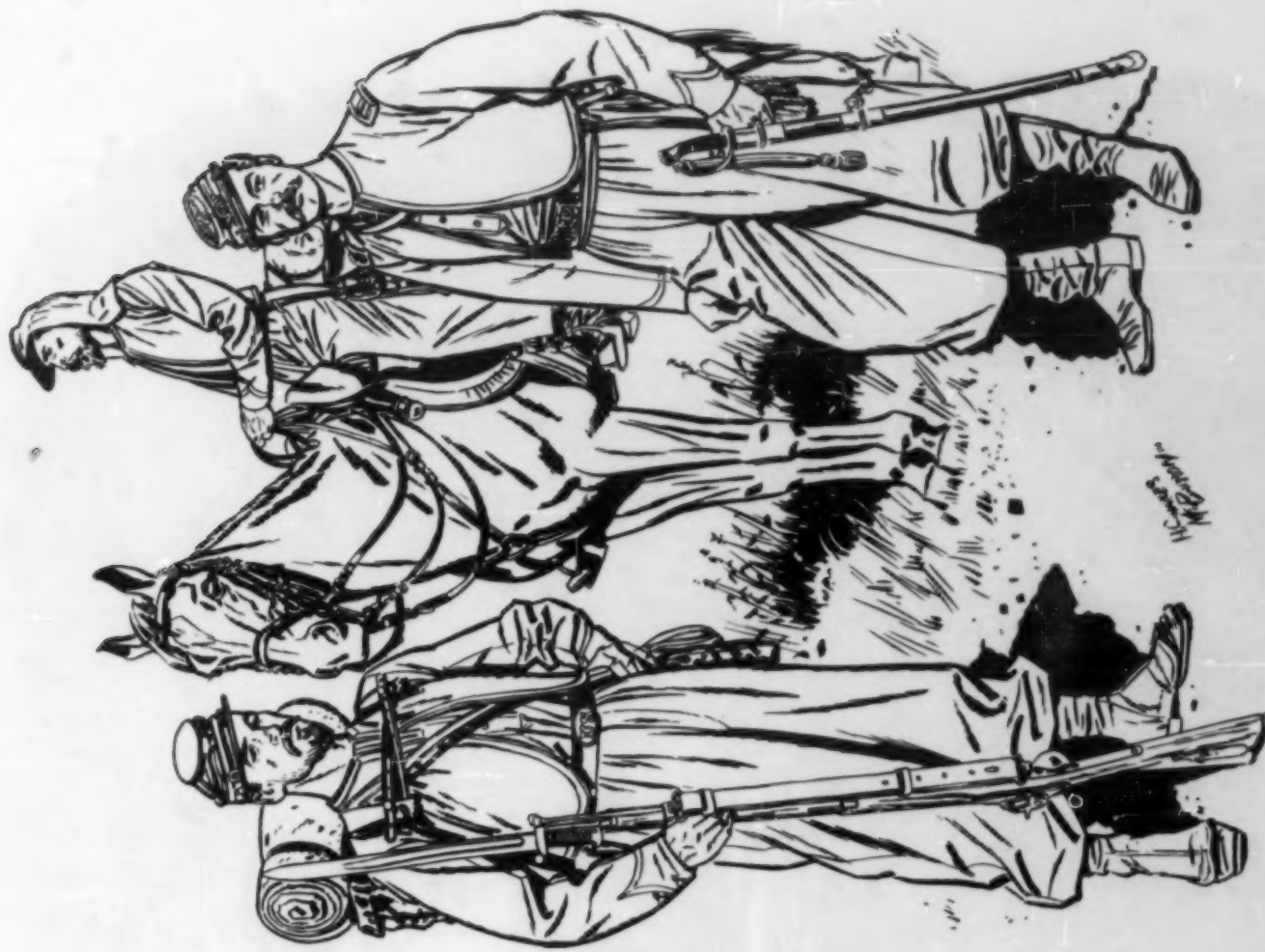
"Then I will take the last number."

"You mean the Eleventh? Be it so; and when you get fixed in camp I will come and see you."

With the governor's consent, I had already contracted for a thousand Zouave uniforms and for converting an old freight depot into barracks, with a spacious kitchen at one end and bunks in frames against the walls . . . So with my courage screwed to the sticking-point, having already selected ten companies out of the one hundred and thirty, I marched the Eleventh regiment of Indiana Volunteers out of Camp Morton into barracks. This was done quickly and without notice in the early dawn. In the afternoon of the same day the public was given to see the first dress-parade by a full regiment ever held in the limits of the state.



Field Officers of Maryland Cavalry, circa 1812-1815

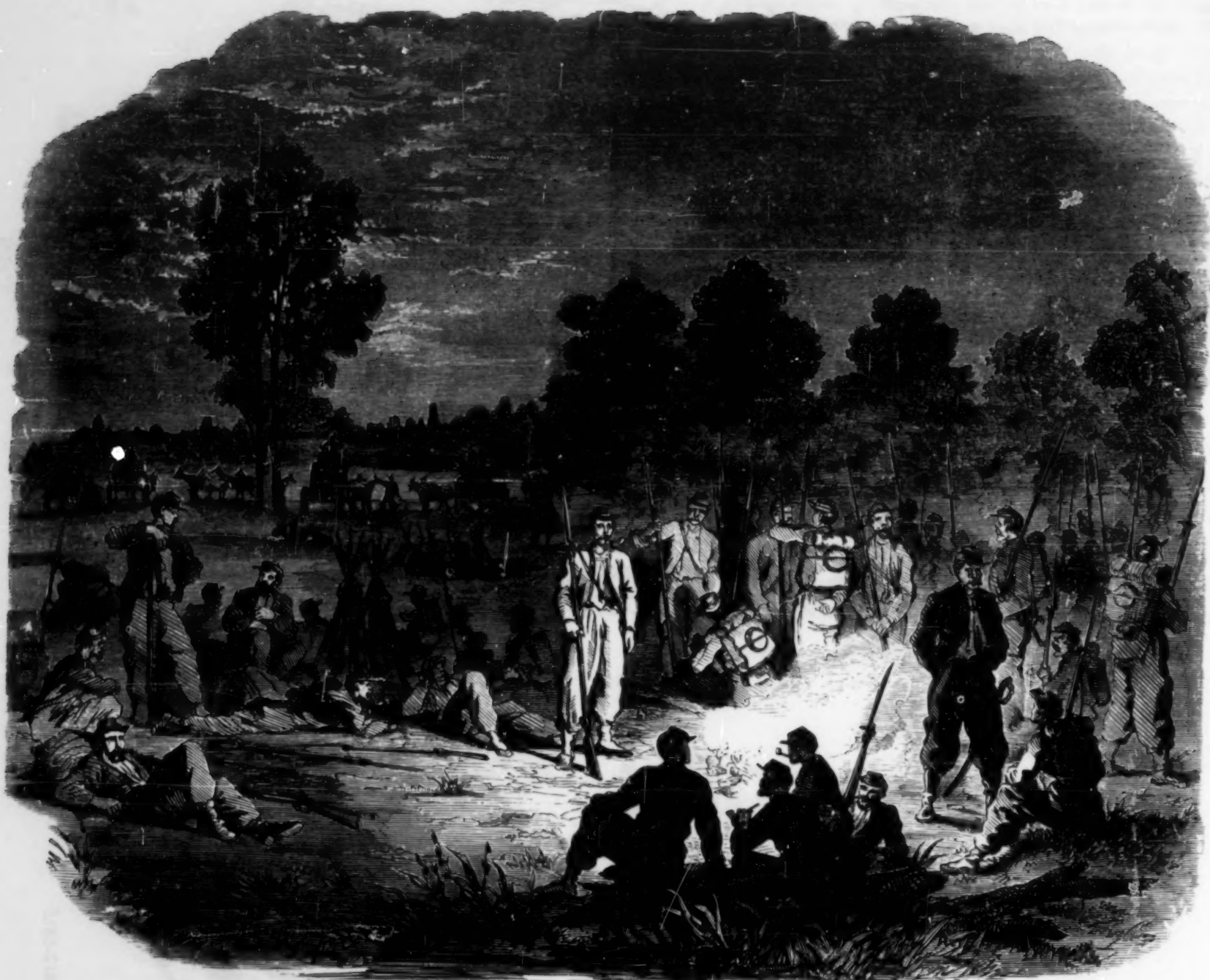


Private

Colonel

Captain

11th Indiana Volunteers (Wallace Zouaves), 1861



THE ELEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER REGIMENT (ZOUAVES), COLONEL LEWIS WALLACE COMMANDING, UNDER ARMS, AT NIGHT, AWAITING THE ENEMY, AT CUMBERLAND, MD.

There was nothing of the flashy, Algerian colors in the uniform of the Eleventh Indiana; no red fez, a headgear exclusively Mohammedan, and therefore to be religiously avoided by Christians; no red breeches, no red or yellow sash with tassels big as early cabbages. Our outfit was of the tamest gray twilled goods, not unlike home-made jeans—a visor cap, French in pattern, its top of red cloth not larger than the palm of one's hand; a blue flannel shirt with open neck; a jacket Greekish in form, edged with narrow binding, the red scarcely noticeable; breeches baggy, but not petticoated; button gaiters connecting below the knees with the breeches, and strapped over the shoe. The effect was to magnify the men, though in line two thousand yards off they looked like a smoky ribbon long-drawn out.¹

The 11th Indiana served for three months, taking part in Patterson's expedition to Romney, Va. It was re-

¹ Lew Wallace, *An Autobiography*, 2 vols., New York, 1906, I, 267-270.

organized for three years in August 1861 and served thereafter to the end of the Civil War. Its battle honors, including Shiloh, Vicksburg and Shenandoah, are today carried by the 151st Infantry Regiment, Indiana National Guard.

The Northern magazines of 1861 and 1862 contained frequent pictures of Wallace's Zouaves and one of these, showing the regiment at Cumberland in June 1861, is reproduced here. Wallace tells of this encampment in his *Autobiography* (pp. 291 ff.) and of the visit of the artist from *Leslie's Weekly* who made the sketch.

H. Charles McBarron, Jr.

Frederick P. Todd

COLLECTOR'S FIELD BOOK

NOTES ON REGULAR ARMY CLOTHING, ARMS AND EQUIPMENT, 1798

In November and December of 1798, George Washington was conferring in Philadelphia with Major Generals Alexander Hamilton and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney about military matters. Among the subjects discussed were the clothing and equipment of the army.¹ It seems probable that it was at this time that Hamilton in pursuance of his duties as Inspector-General requested the former adjutant and inspector of the army Major Thomas H. Cushing to give him from his experience his opinions on the fitness of the arms, accoutrements and clothing of the troops. Major Cushing's reply is printed below.²

Detmar H. Finke.

Philadelphia,
November 26th 1798

Sir,

The enclosed observations on arms, accoutrements, & Clothing are Respectfully submitted, in answer to the queries which you did me the honor to make, on these subjects.

I have necessarily omitted several articles appertaining to the Cavalry, of which it is not in my power to give you a just description; but I will venture to say, that their Clothing in general, is as defective, as that of the other Corps.

Whether the troops have been supplied with clothing during the present year, I know not; But, that you may have an idea of what their situation in this respect was, in December last, I enclose a set of Inspection Returns of the 4th Regt. for that month.

I have the honor to be
with great Respect
your obdt. Servt.
T. H. CUSHING

The Honorable
Major General
Alexander Hamilton

Observations on the Public Arms, Ammunition and Clothing in possession of the Troops of the United States serving on the Western frontier.

The muskets and Bayonets are of french manufacture, and were imported during the American War. They are of the construction of those furnished the late Continental Army, and are well calculated for military service.

The Cartridge Box is made of common Harness, or Saddlers leather, and in a manner which neither secures ammunition against the weather, or gives a military appearance to the soldier. It is suspended by a black leather strap, from the soldiers neck to the waistband in front, and is there confined, by another Strap round the waist. The wood part is calculated

¹ John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Writings of George Washington*, 39 vols., Washington, 1931-1944, XXXVI, 12-59.

² *Alexander Hamilton Papers*, XXXIII, 4577-4579, found in the Library of Congress, Manuscript Division. The inspection returns for the 4th Infantry mentioned in Major Cushing's letter have not been located.

for [left blank] cartridges, & covered with a leather flap, which not being jack'd or otherwise prepared, so as to turn water, yields little or no security against Rain; and it is believed that as much ammunition would be wasted in one year of active service, with these defective Boxes, as would purchase new ones every way suitable to the service.

Bayonet Belts and Scabbards are not furnished.

The Knapsack is made of coarse linen or Duck, with a painted cover or flap, and answers very well in dry weather; but does not defend the soldiers Clothing and necessaries against Rain. There has been a great deficiency of this article for some years, and you will seldom see a detachment on a march, in which many of the soldiers, are not obliged to substitute the Blanket for the Knapsack.

The Infantry Hat, when decorated with loops and Bearskin, which is done after it is delivered to the soldier has much the appearance of those worn by Mc Pherson's Blues in this city; but being generally too stiff, and of Bad quality, does not defend the head against the Storm, and it's beauty is soon destroyed. The best kind will preserve a tolerable appearance for a year, but by far the greater number, become spotted, and Rusty, after having been wet a few times, and very soon crack and fall to pieces. The Artillery Hat, which is worn Cock'd, is of rather superior quality to that of the Infantry, but it is by no means what it should be, to wear and look well a year.

The Coat now worn by the Infantry has lately been introduced, and is preferable in many respects to that which preceded it. It is liable however to one solid objection, and which applies to the Coats of all the other Corps also. viz. The materials of which it is made are badly matched, both in color and quality. It is not uncommon to find three or four shades of blue, and as many grades of Cloth, in the same Company; and the facings, cuffs and collars, & linings, are as various in quality, as the outside. The Artillery Buttons, is plain yellow; that of the Cavalry & Infantry bears the Emblem of an Eagle but its appearance is exactly that of lead, and it cannot be kept clean.

The vest is made of coarse white Cloth in front with a still coarser back, which is of little or no value. It is questionable whether one good vest, be sufficient for a year—that the one in use is not so, is certain; and it is a well known fact that many soldiers are obliged to purchase this article for themselves—hence the unsoldierly practice of wearing fancy vests, almost everywhere disgraces our Ranks.

The overalls, both woolen and linen, are generally good except the button, which is the same as that on the coat & vest.

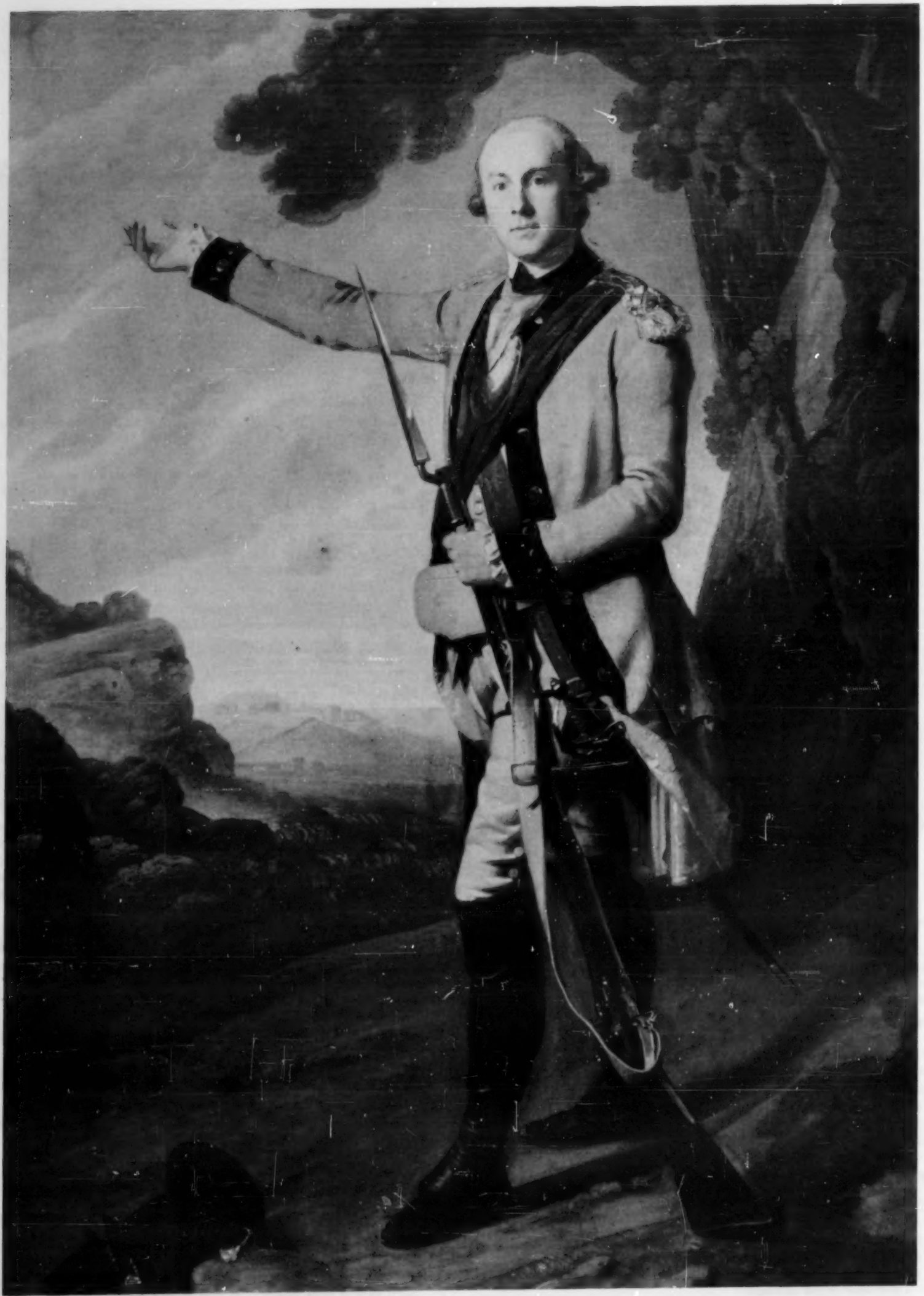
The shirt is often too small in the body, and too short, both in the body and sleeve; and there is great difference in the quality of the linen. Four shirts of the best quality furnished, will last a soldier one year very well, whilst double the number of the most inferior kind, will not serve him the same period.

The stock and clasp will answer, but the former would look much better, if made of thicker leather and well varnished.

The shoe is of the most common kind, and when well made answers very well, but it is not uncommon to see the soldier barefoot on Saturday night, who commenced his march with a new pair of shoes on the preceding Monday morning.

The sock is the poorest article in the soldiers dress. It is made of flannel or Baize often too small in the foot, and always too short in the ankle.—never lasts more than three or four weeks, and frequently not more than four or five days. One good warm Germantown Sock, is worth a Dozen of such Trash.

The Blankets are generally Good, but not all of one kind. The three & half point, is much the best for the soldier, and might probably be purchased on as good terms, (if seasonable application was made) as the Army Blanket is usually bought.



"MAJOR PATRICK CAMPBELL"

The portrait on the opposite page is an excellent contemporary representation of the dress and equipment of a British officer just prior to the American Revolution and is one of a relatively small group of pictures that show the field uniform as distinct from other forms. It is owned by the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum, San Francisco, which has graciously authorized its publication here. Yet with all its obvious artistic and historical merit, the portrait offers several perplexing questions which, until they can be cleared up, make it unsafe for use as a source of information.

Here are the accepted facts about the picture, which have been gathered with the assistance principally of the Frick Art Reference Library, the Royal Canadian Military Institute, and the de Young Museum. First of all the colors: coat, scarlet; vest and breeches described as beige; sash, dark red or crimson; facings, collar and cuffs, black; sword fittings, buttons, epaulets and gorget, white metal; skirt lining, light grey, probably satin; cartridge box and musket sling, buff leather; sword belt, middle gray; gaiters, black varnished cloth; and gorget ribbon, bright medium blue. The color throughout the portrait is grayish; no color is intense.

The painting has been attributed by several experts in such matters to John Singleton Copley, and this attribution has never been seriously questioned. It has the sense of likeness, the strength, the firm technique so characteristic of this artist's work, particularly in his American period prior to 1774. All records known to the sources consulted also unite in naming the subject Major Patrick Campbell, although the reason for this is not too clear. The portrait was owned by Mr. Warner S. McCall, of St. Louis, prior to its acquisition by the John Levy Galleries, New York. In 1933 it was purchased from these Galleries and presented to the de Young Museum by Mr. and Mrs. Edmond E. Herrscher.

Now a few words about the artist and the supposed subject. There is no problem about Copley, and a few of his dates will suffice for our purposes. Born in 1738 in Boston, he worked there until 1774, achieving the high reputation for portraiture that his genius deserved. Because of growing political tension he left Boston in 1774 and went to Rome. In 1775 he moved to England where he resided until his death in 1815.

With Patrick Campbell, however, the facts are not nearly so certain. He is a rather shadowy figure at best: forester, Army officer and Indian fighter, sliding in and out of British Army Lists between 1759 and 1783. Indeed, there may well have been two or more Patrick Campbells, but since such multiplication would not help

with the immediate problem of the portrait, he will be considered as a single, if erratic, being.

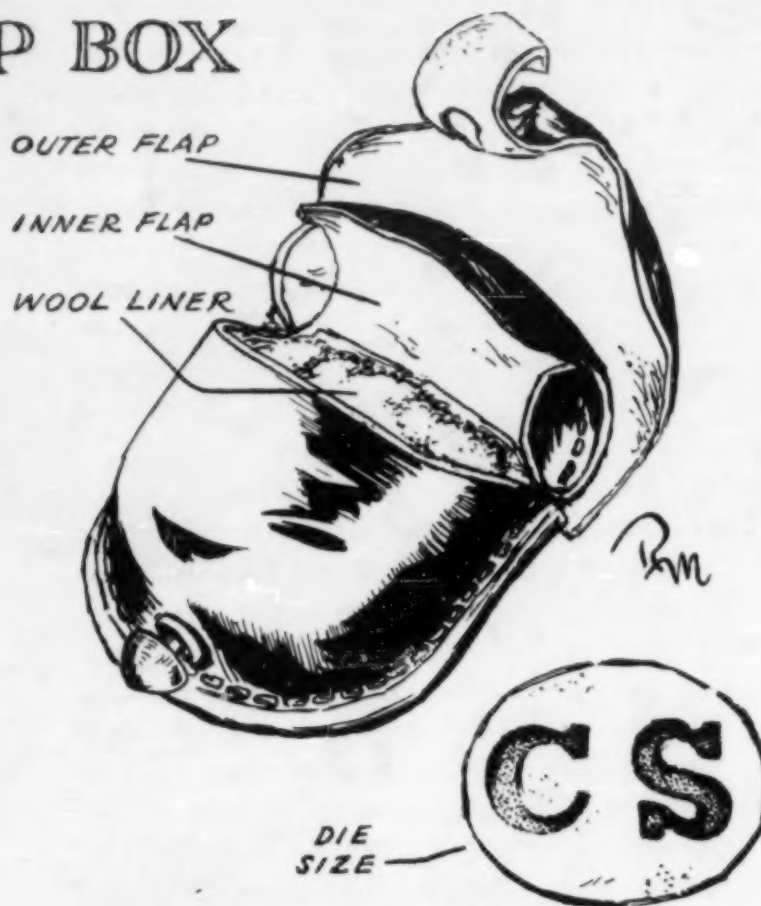
He entered the British Army in 1759 as a 1st lieutenant of the 88th Foot or Highland Volunteers, later serving in Germany with that regiment. The 88th was disbanded in 1763 and Campbell disappears until 1768 when he joined the 44th Foot, then in Ireland. He is listed as a captain of that regiment in 1772 and as a major thereafter through 1777. Army Lists, however, also show him gazetted to the 71st (Highland) Foot in November 1775; but this may simply be a failure of one part of the List to catch up with another. At least he remained with the 71st Foot until 1782. Thereafter his name does not appear, although a Captain Patrick Campbell is listed in "a corps of foot" in 1783.

In 1937 the Champlain Society of Toronto published *Patrick Campbell: Travels in America, 1791 and 1792*, a lively journal of experiences on the northern frontier. The editors admitted knowing little about the author but did not hesitate to link him with the subject of the Copley painting, reproducing it in the book. Campbell, himself, is reticent about his early life, saying merely that he spent several years as a forester in Scotland. In an address to some Indians he admitted that he had "fought in many parts of Europe and killed many men," but there is nothing else about his military career. This Campbell died about 1823.

A glance at regimental histories introduces the first problem. Campbell served in America only from 1776 to 1782, or possibly 1783; Copley left America in 1774, never to return. If the two stood before the same canvas it must have been in 1783 or thereafter. And here is the second problem: the uniform in the portrait is of a style not worn after 1768, or a few years later at best. The sash over the shoulder instead of around the waist, the sword belt under instead of over the coat, the cartridge box, the length of the facings and skirts all suggest the pre-Revolutionary period. Only if it is assumed that Campbell posed after the War in a dress some fifteen years out of date can these facts be reconciled. This possibly is unlikely to say the least.

The third problem quite overshadows the first two. Miss Ninfa Valvo, Associate Curator of Painting at the de Young Museum, states that the facings are definitely black, that the black was always black, and that there is no indication it was added at some later date. Now during the period under consideration the 44th Foot had yellow facings and the 71st had white. Clearly the officer is not of these regiments. Five regiments had black facings, but only one of these, the 50th Foot, wore silver lace. This unit arrived in New York City from

CONFEDERATE CAP BOX



Jamaica in July 1776; there its personnel were drafted into other regiments and those remaining were returned to England the month following. Copley by then was in England; could he have painted one of the returning officers in a dress eight years behind the times?

This solution is unsatisfactory. Perhaps there is another. Assuming the painting is by Copley and that it was painted in Boston before his departure, a glance at British returns shows that the 64th Foot was in that city in 1773 and 1774—for a time was the only regiment there. This regiment, it happens, also wore black facings, although the Royal Warrants of 1768 called for gold and not silver lace, and inspection returns of both 1758 and 1768 mention the officers wearing this metal. Thus this solution also has its limitations.

There are several other lines of speculation but perhaps these are sufficient. My own feeling now is that the portrait was painted in 1773 of a grenadier officer of the 64th Foot and that Copley used silver instead of gold to preserve the gray mood of his painting, or that his gold has faded to silver. The somewhat classical background with attacking soldiers, walled town, expanse of water, and rugged terrain might represent Guadaloupe, where the regiment (and presumably the officer) had fought in 1759. There still is room for much additional research.

Frederick P. Todd

CONFEDERATE CAP BOX

The black leather cap box in the accompanying drawing is mainly distinguished from those issued to Federal Troops during 1861-1865 by the embossed CS on its cover. The US boxes, insofar as the writer knows, were usually unmarked with the possible exception of those issued for Navy use and were generally made with two narrow belt loops as opposed to the wide type illustrated above. Two further differences are that the button on this specimen is made of wood in place of the usual brass, and that there is no cone pick nor loop to retain one, although the specimen is in very good condition.

The box measures approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " overall when closed and has a $\frac{3}{4}$ " strip of sheepskin with wool sewed to the back at the mouth of the pouch as an aid in retaining the caps when the outer flap is undone.

Since this box was found in a Baltimore shop alongside a cartridge box bearing a brass Maryland crest, there is a possibility that it may have been issued to one of the many from that state, who volunteered for Confederate service.

Robert L. Miller

CONFEDERATE BATTLE HONORS OF THE 36th VIRGINIA

Among the Virginia regimental colors so effectively preserved and displayed in the Battle Abbey at Richmond, is that of the 36th Volunteer Infantry Regiment. It is of blue silk on which is painted the arms of the Commonwealth.¹

The 36th Virginia was one of several regiments raised in what is now West Virginia; to be exact, in the Kanawha Valley. It was first called the 2d Kanawha Regiment—the 22d Virginia was the 1st Kanawha. It was bitterly referred to in a report dated 26 October 1861 by General Henry A. Wise, as:

... the regiment of volunteers from beyond New River commanded by Colonel McCausland—a regiment that had been worse torn to pieces than any other by traitorous desertion, by furloughs issued without my authority, and

¹ The care given these colors in the Battle Abbey is so outstanding and so in contrast with the negligence commonly displayed by other states, that it is hoped the Abbey itself will be the subject of an article in this journal. This color is No. 193 (64).

by disaffection and conspiracy of officers who did not wish to leave the valley of the Kanawha.²

The regiment nonetheless pulled itself together in time and served throughout the war. Reduced to scarcely 100 effectives it was commanded by a captain in January 1865 as part of Wharton's Division under Jubal A. Early.

This color of the 36th Virginia is of especial interest because of the regimental battle honors enscribed on a ribbon around the seal, a most unusual method of display. Reading from left to right these honors represent:

CROSS LANES: A skirmish near Summersville, W. Va., 26 August 1861, where the 7th Ohio was badly cut to pieces—hardly an important affair but clearly a Confederate victory.

FORT DONELSON: Without doubt its defense in February 1862. The regiment managed to escape capture with the rest of General Floyd's command.

² *Official Records*, I, V, 154.





****ETTEVILLE:** Quite probably Fayetteville, W. Va., where a tiny skirmish occurred 14 November 1861, during the retreat of the Confederate forces under General Floyd. If the regiment played a distinguished role here it is apparently unrecorded.

CARNIFEX FERRY: An engagement of some size in West Virginia, 10 September 1861.

Clearly sometime after Donelson the regiment received this color, or added the honors to an existing one. What happened about the flag thereafter is unknown. The relative unimportance of the skirmishes and engagements, or at least the part played therein by the regiment, when compared with the deeds of other Virginia units, suggests these honors were not awarded the 36th but were of its own choosing.

According to information furnished Battle Abbey by the U. S. Army, the color was captured by Union forces at the Third Battle of Winchester, 19 September 1864, during Early's attempt to hold the Shenandoah Valley

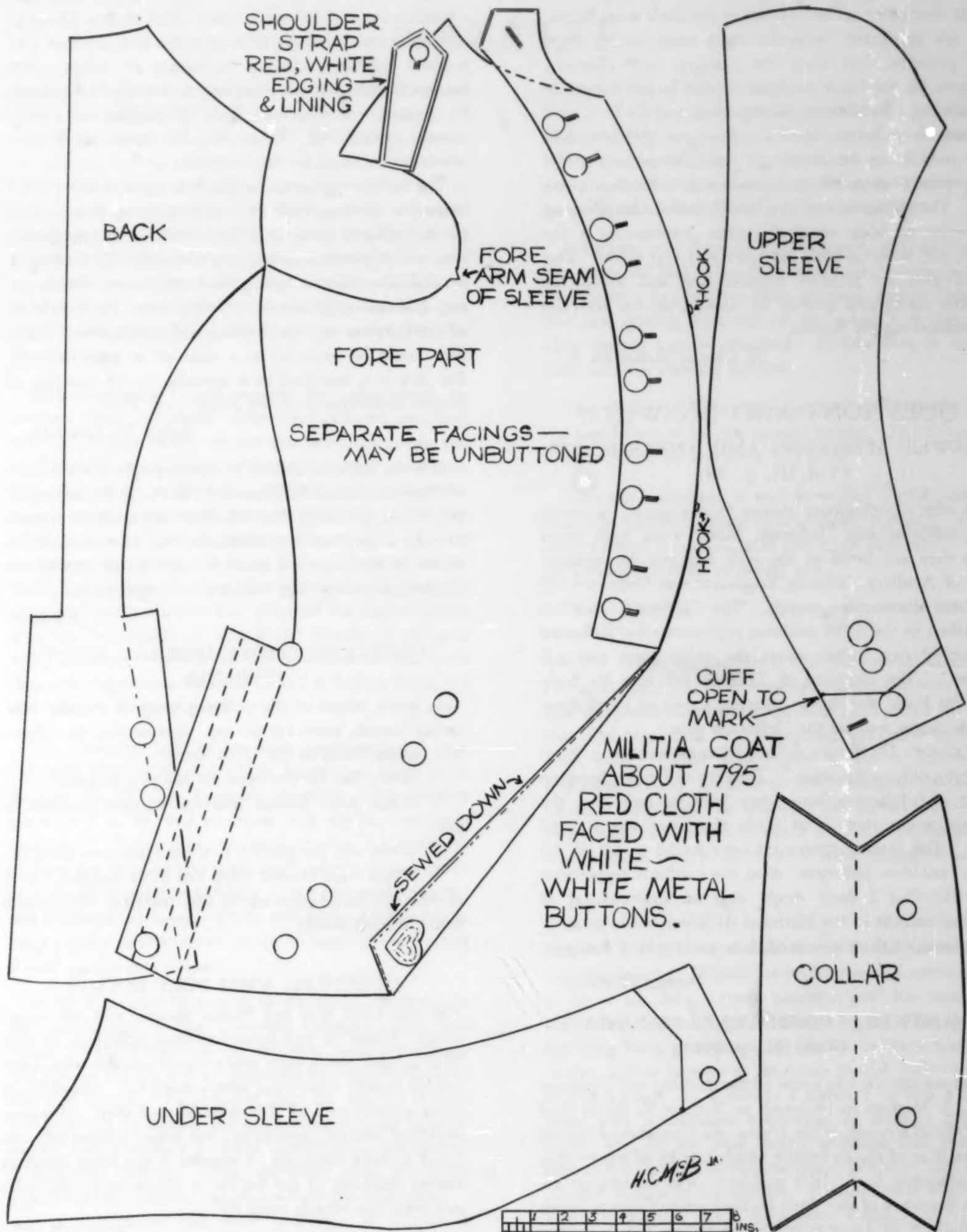
against Sheridan. The retention of this type of color for so long a time is itself a matter of interest.

Frederick P. Todd

MILITIA COAT ABOUT 1795

The accompanying photographs and pattern illustrate a fine example of a late 18th century militia coat in the Gunther Collection at the Chicago Historical Society. It is made of a coarse broadcloth, bright red in color and faced and lined with white. It is about a size 40 or 41 and was made for a man 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet tall.

The date of the coat is indicated by its construction. The facings may be unbuttoned, but the skirt turnbacks are sewed down. These sewed down turnbacks and the extremely high stand-and-fall collar as well as the narrow space between the buttons at the waist line in back indicate a date near 1795. It could not be much



later because the high stand-and-fall collar disappeared shortly thereafter. The buttons in the back seam of the cuffs are apparently more for show than use as, from their position, they close the opening very clumsily. As is to be expected in coats of this period, there is no padding or stiffening of any kind.

There is sufficient similarity between this coat and those used in the Revolution to make this pattern useful for anyone interested in reproducing a Revolutionary coat. The changes necessary would include lengthening the waist or body about 4 inches, substituting a flat collar, and hooking back the front and rear skirts. This would give an accurate reproduction and avoid the horrible caricatures sported by many patriotic societies and theater-supply houses.

H. Charles McBarron, Jr.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ANSWER: JEFFERSON AND ANKLE BOOTS (Vol III, p. 48)

I can offer a preliminary answer to this query. It seems very doubtful that "Jefferson boots" were high boots since they are listed as the only footgear for enlisted men of Artillery, Infantry, Engineers and Ordnance, all of them dismounted troops. The "Jefferson shoe" is described in the 1816 uniform regulations for Riflemen as "rising two inches above the ankle joint and not higher." The painting of Thomas Jefferson by Sully at West Point shows him wearing a pair of laced shoes which might well be the "Jefferson shoe."

Webster's Dictionary defines an ankle-boot as a "boot reaching only to the ankle." Thus the difference between ankle and Jefferson boots may well be only that the former was a short boot while the latter was a laced shoe. The earliest mention I have found so far of the term "ankle or Jefferson" is in the uniform regulations of 1832, but I don't doubt that an examination of original records in the National Archives would produce more detailed descriptions of these two types of footgear.

Detmar H. Finke.

ANSWER: CONFEDERATE MARINES (Vol. III, p. 49)

There are certain references to the clothing and equipage of C. S. Marines to be found in Volume II, Series 2 of the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion* which may be of some value in answering L. A. W.'s problem. On September 26, 1861 Secretary of the Navy Mallory wrote Captain James D. Bulloch in London to try to secure the following

articles for the Marine Corps: "Eight hundred overcoats (watch coats); 1,000 waist belts, black leather (such as used in British service), with cartridge box, cap box, and bayonet scabbard, attached by means of slides; 1,000 knapsacks, such as used in British service, with straps to connect with the waist belt; 20 bugles, with extra mouth pieces; and 20 swords for noncommissioned officers, with shoulder belt." (p. 95).

The budget estimates for the first six months of 1863 carried a clothing item of watch coats at \$16.20 each for 450 enlisted men. (p. 542). There is one suggestion that the Marines secured army clothing. Col. Lloyd J. Beall, Colonel Commanding the Corps, reported to Secretary Mallory on November 7, 1863 that "The condition of the Corps as regards clothing and subsistence is better than could be expected at a time of so great scarcity. For this it is indebted in a measure to the courtesy of several departments of the Army". (p. 563).

Ralph W. Donnelly.

Has the inquirer noticed the photograph of Lieutenant of Marines Becker K. Howell, C. S. N., in *Photographic History of the Civil War*, VI, 301? This officer appears to wear a gray uniform similar to that of naval officers, which in turn was the same as worn by officers of the Confederate Army, but with different type insignia.

Editor.

QUESTION: CONTEMPORARY ARMY INSIGNIA

This query relates to the ordinary insignia, usually indicating branch, worn on the cap, shirt or coat by officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army:

1. When was the disc-type hat insignia adopted?
2. When were bronze uniform buttons changed to gilt?
3. When was the present two piece insignia adopted?
4. When were crossed rifles (or other insignia) with regimental designation above and company designation below discontinued?

E. S. G.

QUESTION: VMM BELT BUCKLE

The oval Civil War belt buckle marked with the raised letters "VMM" is well known to most collectors of Civil War articles, yet I have never found anyone who could tell me exactly what these letters stand for. I have heard many guesses such as "Vermont Minute Men", "Virginia Mounted Militia", and so on, but none of these had any proof to back them up. I wonder if any other member knows definitely if the buckle is Union or Confederate and what the initials stand for.

Capt. W. G.

GAZETTE

As this issue goes to press, plans for the annual meeting of the Company here in Washington on January 19 and 20 are developing in a most satisfactory manner. Institutions and agencies such as the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, the Department of the Army, and the National Park Service have expressed a willingness to cooperate in making available to us objects for display purposes and the services of trained specialists from their staffs. The Corcoran Gallery of Art has been most generous in granting us exhibition space in its galleries and the use of its auditorium for the meeting.

Early responses to our request for information on exhibits from members' collections indicate excellent selection of rare items. If this fine spirit continues, our cases should be well filled with a wide variety of objects, including arms, uniforms, equipment, pictures, documents, insignia, military figures in miniature, and all the other graphic phases of military history. In addition it is hoped that there will be an 8-phase diorama on the history of signals and communication and a large figure group depicting the Cub Run phase of the Union retreat after the first battle of Bull Run. Finally, if all goes well, attendants dressed in the uniforms of the Civil War and Napoleon's Imperial Guard will form a colorful and unusual "live exhibit".

The meeting will begin with registration at the Corcoran Gallery of Art (17th Street and New York Avenue, N. W.) on Saturday morning. The Gallery opens at 9 A. M., and members may register any time thereafter. The morning has been reserved for members to view the exhibits and make each other's acquaintance or visit other military exhibits at the National Museum and National Archives. There will be no formal lunch, but a variety of restaurants in the vicinity of the Gallery should satisfy every taste.

In the afternoon there will be the formal program in the auditorium of the Corcoran Gallery. This will consist of short talks on the uniform, arms, equipment and drill of the Civil War illustrated by actual specimens and live models. Participants thus far selected (there will probably be others) are Dr. Frances A. Lord (equipment), Col. Frederick P. Todd (uniforms), and Harold L. Peterson (arms). After the short talks the panel will endeavor to answer questions from the audience.

It is anticipated that there will also be a musical program. Plans are currently underway to record the

drum and fife calls especially authorized for the Imperial Guard of Napoleon I as well as the drum calls of the U. S. infantry during the Civil War and the bugle calls of the U. S. cavalry and light artillery. If all goes well, there will also be a recording of some of the songs sung by both Union and Confederate soldiers.

Following the program the Company will adjourn to the Army and Navy Club for dinner and a motion picture. The picture has not yet been selected, but it is hoped that one dealing with one of the subjects of the principle themes can be obtained. Failing that, it will at least be on a military subject.

The Gallery will be open again Sunday, January 20, for members and for the general public. The doors will open at 10 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

Informal comments as well as written replies indicate that this will be a really well-attended meeting. Come and renew old acquaintances and make new ones. We'll be looking forward to seeing you.

* * *

We are happy to announce that the special Company Christmas card was an eminently successful project. Now that the production techniques have been tested we hope that next year's card can be executed and delivered somewhat earlier. Our only regret is that a number of members waited until after the deadline to request copies. Although we allowed for some late orders, there were not sufficient cards available to satisfy all late requests, and so there were some disappointments.

* * *

Member Ernest J. Martin writes that he has retired from the "Engineering World" after 20 years of service, and in order to "take a more peaceful job" has opened a book shop specializing in military books. Mr. Martin has long been prominent in British military historical circles, and at present is Secretary of the Military Historical Society. It is always a pleasure to find a bookseller with a thorough knowledge of military bibliography, and we are most happy to know that Member Martin has decided to become one. We wish him every possible success in his venture. His address is Wakeman Hill, Bookseller, 295 Edgeware Road, The Hyde, London N. W. 9, England.

We have received a welcome note from Member Brooke Nihart, now with the 1st Marine Division in Korea. He writes on 25 November that "winter has set in and we've already had snow. After doing my four month stint commanding a rifle battalion I'm now doing a four month stint on the Division staff. We had a bit of a scrap in September and October. I was fortunate enough to be recommended for a Navy Cross and to escape being hit although there were some close ones."

* * *

It is indeed a sad task to record the death on October 15 of charter member Richard D. Steuart of Baltimore. Born of old Confederate stock (both his grandfathers and nine of his uncles fought in the Confederate army), Mr. Steuart was intensely interested in the history of the Civil War, and he built up an impressive collection of Confederate weapons, uniforms, insignia, equipment, and imprints. A large part of this collection was recently installed in the Battle Abbey in Richmond, but much still remained in the large house on University Parkway which many of us will long remember for the fascinating hours spent in it examining rare items and discussing them with the connoisseur who lived there.

To most collectors and students the name of Richard D. Steuart became familiar through his writings. He was a newspaper man and a trained writer. Beginning as a reporter in 1901, he has been city editor of two

papers, an art, music and theater critic, a columnist, and a radio commentator. He has contributed many articles to a number of periodicals on the subject of Confederate ordnance, but he is undoubtedly best known for his book, produced in collaboration with Claud Fuller, *Firearms of the Confederacy*; and more recently for his introduction to William Albaugh's *Confederate Swords*.

A fine scholar and a true friend of everyone interested in military history, Richard D. Steuart will long be remembered by the host of collectors whom he was always ready to receive cordially and help generously.

* * *

The month of November brought another unhappy event in the death of Col. Allen L. Keyes at West Point, N. Y. A recent member of the Company, Col. Keyes was by no means a new-comer to the field of military antiquities. Long interested in all phases of American arms, uniforms, and equipment, he was particularly interested in the history of the West Point cadet uniform from 1802 to the present. As director of the museum at the United States Military Academy, he transformed that institution from an ordinary ordnance museum to its present improved status. Col. Keyes' untimely death on November 15 at the age of 49 will be mourned by many who have cheered his work at the museum and have benefitted from the cordial spirit of cooperation which he engendered in its staff.

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